THE TRIAL OF E. S. STOKES. ONLY THREE COMPETENT JURORS

A Senthing Rebuke to the English New York Times Judge Boardman Resolved that the Prisoner Shall Have an Impartial

Edward S. Stokes was put upon his second trial yesterday in the Court of Over and Terminer for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. At an early hour, despite the snow storm, a large multitude had gathered in the Court half past ten, his counsel, Messrs. Lyman fremain, John D. Townsend, and J. Dos passes, having previously taken their places. Asistant District Attorney Fellows, ex-Judge Ful-lerton, and Wm. A. Beach, who, as on the former trial, appeared for the prosecution, were seated logether inside the table, on the other side of was dressed in a dark suit. In appearance he has but slightly changed since the last trial, the only difference being that his hair is a little more

only discrete being that his half is a total for tinged with gray.

Judge Ingraham, who presided at the former trial of Stokes, took his seat and disposed of some minor matters, after which Judge Boardman, of the Sixth District Court, took his place. Assistant District Attorney Fellows then moved the trial of Edward S. Stokes.

THE CALL OF THE JURORS.

THE CALL OF THE JURORS.

The first juryman called was David S. Eggleston, iron merchant, who had read very little of the testimony on the trial. He had formed and expressed an opinion.

Q.—Was that to get rid of jury duty? A.—No. I formed strong impressions at the time of the occurrence from what I read of it. I should, hope, even if I had an opinion, to be fair enough, if circumstances were afterward presented to me of sufficient weight to be able to change my opinion. Still, I taink my impressions would hardly leave me an impartial juror. I have taked about the case about as much as would be natural. I remember that I have expressed opinions about

taked shout the case about as much as would be natural. I remember that I have expressed opinions about it. I was summened to appear as a juryman on the let of December. I think I have since the expressed my grain that I was not competent to serve on this case. It at was prought out in general conversation, not by the officer who summoned me.

Mr. Tremain here said that notwithstanding the crident feeling of the juror they were so anxious to expedite the trial that they would withdraw the challenge. Mr. Fellows renewed the challenge for the prosecution.

Mr. Eggleston had no prejudice against the death benaity. He thought the killing was murder, but that rested on what he had read.

Both parties accepted him as the first juror.

James S. Maguire, broker, was examined in the same way. He supposed he had an opinion, though, as it was based on the statements of the press, and not on sworn statements, he could not call it a fixed opinion.

Mr. Townsend here challenged to the favor, but it being suggested that they might as well go on with the general challenge without appointing triers, the juror said he did not know Mr. Fisk, or any one intimately connected with him. Except his desire to get off the jury he knew but one thing that would be against his sitting on the jury. He had published a cartoon representing

FISK AS A LION. That was not directed against the prisoner but against the ministers of Brooklyn and the press. It was a lion's body with Fisk's head, with some ministers as asses (laughter) kicking him, and a representative of the press.

To Mr. Fellows-I don't know any of the members of the house of Phelpa, Dodge & Co. I read all that superared in the Times, Heraid, and Sun. Reading so much, I didn't form any decided opinion. I don't know the prisoner.

Mr. Fellows challenged him peremptorily.

Paul Baskenville, baker, had only such opinon as he had formed from reading the accounts,
le had not read the proceedings on the trial,
but thought it would require evidence to remove his opinion. He had not had dealings
with Mr. Fisk or any one connected with him,
le had not seen "Black Friday," but had read
if it.

Mr. Fellows-My opinion was formed from what I end. It would require evidence to remove that opin-on, but evidence could remove it and I would be guided only by the evidence. To Mr. Townsend - I think I should have to have some evidence before I should think mysolf an unbiassed

sence before I should think myself as unbiassed or.
The Court sustained the challenge, loseph Rau, shirt manufacturer, of 216 West drty-ninth street, was next called. He had rivered the evidence on the previous trial, d had read of the occurrence. He had exessed his opinions, and had an opinion that mid require strong evidence to remove. Fo Mr. Fellows—He regarded the character of e parties as bad, and it would take a good at of evidence to remove that belief. He ought he could give an impartial verdict on e sworn testimony.

To Mr. Tremain—I should require evidence to recovery impression, and that impression might color

ew of the evidence.
ew of the evidence.
from think the callenge is sustained.

DEAFNESS AN EXCUSE. Wm. Gaskell, blacksmith and bolt maker, of 406 East Twenty-fifth street, had formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was in the same mind now as then. Q-Would it require evidence to change your present printed? A.-Well, is should think it would. To Mr. Fellows-I think I can give a version

It appearing Mr. Gaskell was a little deaf, both sides consented that he be excused.

Asthur D. Fiske had read both the evidence on the trial and the accounts of the occurrence, and had formed an opinion.

and had formed an opinion.

To Mr. Fullerton—I think I could leave all that be hind wen I went into the jury box, and find a werdlet on the evidence alone.

To Mr. Tremain—I don't think my opinion would bias my reception of the evidence. My only connection with the Eric Railway was shipping grain by it. I had neveronal relations with Mr. Fisk. I have not seen the lay of "Black Friday." I aim not acquainted with any if the employees of the Grand Central Hotel.

The Jackness shalles and him reservoirs.

of the employees of the Grand Central Hotel.

The defence challenged him peremptorily.
Charles S. Loper, retired merchant, of 62 Varlek street, had formed no other opinion than
what he had gathered from newspaper reports.
He supposed he had expressed those opinions.
He had nothing on his mind but those impressions and believed he could decide without bias
or prejudice.

He was accepted, and sworn in as the second
joror at 12:06 P. M.

Theodore Mulialy, of 124 Waverley place, had
read about the case, but had avoided talking
about it. He had an opinion which would require evidence to remove.

To Mr. Beach—In assuming my place as a juryman

THE THIRD JUROR SWORN.

THE THIRD JUROR SWORN.

Mr. Mullaly was sworn in as the third juror at 12:10 P. M.

Jas. S. Schofield had formed an opinion on the killing, though he could not say under oath that he had formed an opinion that it was murder. He had never known Mr. Fisk. He had heard of but had never seen "Black Friday." He had no doubt that in conversation he had expressed decided opinions. He remembered reading a portion of the testimony on the trial, and predicting from what he read that the jury would disagree. He thought he could go into the jury box and decide on the evidence. He was not so sure of his own self-knowledge as some others were, but he thought he could.

To Mr. Heach—I remember that I said there was a question as to whether Stokes killed Fisk, or the doctors. When I said that I thought Mr. Stokes killed Mr. Fisk I was not thinking of that. I did not give attention enough to that to form an opinion on it. My impression is still that Stokes killed Fisk. I mean to say that if I went on the jury I should try to do my dury. I cannot say how far the previous impressions might affect my judgment.

The juror was challenged peremptorily by the

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HE TRIAL OF E. S. STOKES.

SITURES.

SEATHING REDUKE to the English New York Times—Judge Boardman Resolved that the Prisoner Shall Have an Impartial Trial—Nobody Without an Opinion.

Edward S. Stokes was put upon his conditional trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer do Terminer for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. an early hour, despite the snow storm, a go multitude had gathered in the Court one. and the hall and stairway were packed, it must be were diffused by the police it was most impossible for counsel and jurors to pass rough. Stokes, accompanied by his father do brother, entered the court room at life past ten, his counsel, Messrs. Lyman emain, John D. Townsend, and J. Dos sacsahaving previously taken their places. Assembly the policy of the prospection of the sate in the courted of the prospection of the prospection of the sate in the courted of the prospection of the sate in the prospection of the sate in the prospection of the sate in the language and action at the prospection of the sate in the sate in the same of the prospection of the sate in the sate in the prospection of the sate in the prospection of the sate in the sate in the sate in the prospection of the sate in the

Count Johannes (with excitement)—Who is the editor? As an editor I think it is your duty to name the newspaper, and not by your slience to stigmatize others.

Mr. Fellows—I have no desire to name the journal. I desire to vindicate myself only.

Judge Boardman—The article alluded to has not come under my notice, but the explanation which has been made is very appropriate, and is justified by the mature of the article which has been read, it will give me great pleasure, and I take occasion to say so, if the newspaper press of this city would avoid any commentaries during the progress of this trial upon the manner in which it has been conducted, and upon the merits of this case. It is entirely too true that the centerpies and article for actions which will sell the context of the case of a stract attention, they are too much disposed to say things that may be injurious to the proper administration of justice. And while it is impossible for me to control these things, I repeat again that it would give me great pleasure in this instance if the press would observe a decorous silence as to the merits of this case, or the matters and interests involved in it, until after the case is disposed of, and then if they have any commentary to make, it will come very appropriate and do no harm.

The call of jurors was resumed, Mr. Dos Passos challenging for the defence.

John V. Outcall, builder, of 242 West Fifty-fifth street, like most of those who had gone before, had formed and expressed an opinion, but on cross-examination thought he could divest himself of any bias on going into the jury box and decide on the evidence acone. The challenged peremptorily.

James B. Ryer, of 133 West Houston street, had formed, and he thought since the trial had expressed an opinion. He thought evidence he would be a prejudiced juror. He had talked with other jurors about the case in this room, but not to express an opinion that he remembered. He had neither seen "Black Friday" nor read the life of James Fisk. The challenge of him proved int

The proposed juror said that he was a married man, and had read in detail the account of the homicide. He had formed an opinion about it and spoken somewhat about it. He did not attend the Coroner's inquest nor read that in detail. His impression afterward remained about the same. He had not talked with any one interested in the Grand Opera House, the Eric Railway, or Niblo's. He met Mr. Comer once last summer or fall. He came in and purchased goods, and went out without any conversation. Had never seen any of the books about James Fisk. He took no more interest in James Fisk or the prisoner than in any other person who had been killed or person charged with killing. He had seen Judge Fullerton twice in his office. His office had done some business for him as executor.

To Mr. Fellows—I am not acquainted with Phelps, Dodge & Co. I know nothing which gives me any prejudice or bias in the case except as I have stated. I have no connection with any of the parties.

Mr. Fellows read to the triers the statute, and

Mr. Fellows read to the triers the statute, and argued from it that the proposed juror was not

Mr. Fellows read to the triers the statute, and argued from it that the proposed juror was not disqualified.

Mr. Tremain replied at some length, arguing that the new statute did not at all apply to the challenge for the favor. He claimed that the statute simply applied to principal challenge. He then proceeded to argue that the juror having been a client of Judge Fullerton would be necessarily biassed.

Mr. Beach said that if that point was pressed they would at once consent that the juror be withdrawn. But it was right to eay that Mr. Fullerton had not recognized the juror, and only remembered the fact when the juror stated it.

Robert Henderson had formed an opinion and would require strong evidence to get rid of it. would require strong evidence to get rid of it, but would be unbiassed and unprejudiced as a juror after evidence had been given to remove the impression. Judge Boardman sustained the challenge.

Decums Beche, commission merchant, had formed a decided onlying but it would not

Decins Recbe, commission merchant, had formed a decided opinion, but it would not affect his verdict, nor he thought, give weight to evidence in favor of his opinion.

Challenged to the favor—He had seen "Black Friday" It was a play calculated to excite sympathy for Fisk and prejudice against Stokes. He had talked lately about the case. He had expressed no opinion on its merits. He had merely expressed a fear that he might get on the jury.

the jury.

LAST WINTER'S STATUE.

The question was submitted to the triers under the charge of the Judge. He pointed out the effect of last winter statute, and instructed them that it was their duty to say whether he could, notwithstanding his opinion, sit as an impartial juror.

The triers found the juror competent, and the defence challenged peremptority.

Adolph W. Fink of 191 Madison street had formed and expressed a decided opinion, which would require evidence to remove.

To Mr. Fullerion—If sworn I would try to obey my oath. I shouli do the best I could. I would try to find an impartial verdict. I would obey my oath.

Challenge sustained.

oath. I shoull do the best I could. I would try to had an impartial verdict. I would obey my oath.

Challenge sustained.

Joseph Rosenthal, of 41 West Thirty-fourth street, thought his opinion might affect the discharge of his duty as a juryman, and was excused.

James H. Young was challenged by the defence, but after a few questions the challenge was withdrawn, but renewed by the prosecution. After a long examination he was pronounced competent by the Court, but challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

Nehemlah Ward thought he could go according to the evidence, without regard to his previous impressions or opinion. He was challenged to the favor. The triers found the challenge true, and the juror retired.

Mr. Fellows here suggested that the Court adjourn, and said that while all desired to expedite the trial, yet the Court must consider that counsel had far to travel to their homes, and other duties to attend to. He suggested that the Court hereafter meet at 11, and adjourn at such reasonable hour as might be proper.

Mr. Tremain concurred in this suggestion.

Judge Boardman said it seemed to him, in view of the demands of the jury and his own future engagements, more time should be given to the case. He would, however, so far meet their views as to fix the hour of meeting at 10:30 A. M., and sit till about a quarter to 4.

Mr. Fullerton asked that the Court fixed the hour of adjournment at a quarter to 4, subject to the exigencies of the case.

The Court then directed the jurors to be kept together, and charged them to avoid even the suspicion of any wrong doing.

THE POST OFFICE ROBBERIES.

The Lispenard Street Firm Honorably Dis-charged-900 Bags Recovered. Thomas Lamb, a Pike street junk dealer, who was charged before Commissioner Shields with having been connected with the person or persons who recently stole the United States mail bags, made an affidavit yesterday before the Commissioner that he obtained the bags the Commissioner that he obtained the bags found on his premises from Charles McGinnis, a junk dealer in Sheriff street, near Delancey. McGinnis, having been arrested, gave \$500 bail.

Ignatz Kauders, Samuel Cohen, Moritz Sommers, and John Kafka, of the firm of Kauders, Cohen & Co., wholesale rag dealers at 22 Lispenard street, who were accused before Commissioner Shields of a similar offence, were examined vesterday. It was shown that the bags found in the possession of the firm had been purchased at market prices as old canvass from Walter H. Elliott and Charles McGinnis, rag dealers, and that the purchases were made in good faith in the presence of numbers of persons, and that the bags were exposed for sale in the firm's store, the same as any other goods bought and sold by the firm.

On this evidence, no opposition being made by the District Attorney, the prisoners were discharged.

The Post Office officials have recovered over nine hundred mail bags from a sailmaker in South street, who had no suspicion that they had been stolen from the Post Office.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18.—A freight train rom Boston was wrecked near Dodgeville last night.

It is generally acknowledged that the Original Dollar Store, 667 Broadway, is the cheapest place in the city to buy holiday goods. The stock is rich and well assorted. Articles that cost from \$3 to \$4 each to import are sold for \$1. Don't fall to visit the Dollar Store.

—Adv.

THE LAST POISONING CASE

CLOSE OF THE INVESTIGATION BY RECORDER PARSELLS.

A Physician Unable to Tell Whether a Woman's Stomach Contained a Grain or Pound of Arsenic. In the Astoria Court, before Recorder Parsells yesterday, the examination of August W. Almovist on charge of administering arsenic to his wife and children, was concluded, and Almqvist was committed. He has been incarcerated a month, and it will be several months before the case can be tried. Had the examination been concluded earlier it would not have been necessary to wait until February to go be-

said that this delay was secured by persons in-terested in persecuting the prisoner, and who were endeavoring to separate him from his fam-ily; that while the investigation had been dragging its slow length along, political and other influences had been exerted to prejudice the court, and that an extraordinary effort had been made to have Alinqvist committed. He did not know that it was, as some alleged, a conspiracy of the unfortunate man's enemies, but he could not account for the anxiety which was mani-fested for this purpose.

THE RECORDER NOT APPROACHED.

The Recorder disclaimed having been approached by any one in the manner intimated proached by any old in the by counsel.

Several witnesses were examined vesterday. Almqvist having been recalled testified as fol-

lows:

Q.—You have stated to some person that sugar placed in your wife's mouth would waken her almost instantly, have you not? (Objected to as attempting to introduce testimony not elicited during the direct examination. Question allowed.) A.—I did not make that statement. I said that if the experiment was made upon my wife or upon any other person it would have such effect.

Str. Q.—Have you said that it was in scraping candy? A.—No: I said it was by ser ping candy, sugar, or jelly which had been melted on the mantel. There were two -No; I said it was by ser ping candy, sugar, or how which had been melted on the mantel. There were two spots.

Direct resumed—I have been told since my agrest that the spots have been cut out of the mantel shelf.

Cross examination—Q.—Have you attempted any explanation to your wife about your actions in the back room on that night, I (blyecied to. Aliowed.) A.—I can't say that I did. I wrote a letter to my wife, in which I referred to it. I have no objection to having that letter produced in court. [The letter was a private communication of a personal nature, and it is not fit for publication. Witness related its contents.] I never administered drugs of any kind to my wife, never gave her powders to cause measure struction. I bought come powders for her six years ago at her request. I never had any trouble with my wife. The trouble was all with her mother. Mrs. Piesel sworn :

her. Cross-examination—I thought Mrs. Almqvist looked sick that day; think I mentioned it to Mrs. Swift. Dr. Dennier, recalled by the prosecution, tes-

tified:
Q-Did you state that the quantity of arsenic taken
by Mrs. Almiquist would kill her in twenty minutes?
A.-I don't know the quantity she took. I heard Almiquist say that the scraping noise on the mantel shelf,
ening a period by his wife, was caused by sharpening period to the shelf, and the same as a handful of sait only.
Cross-examination-Almqvist did not tell me what
room he sharpened his pencil in. I will not swear positively to the quantity of arsenic in the test I made. I
will not swear to a grain or a pound. There is no arsenic in pure muristic acid in any form.

AN INSINITATION.

senic in pure muristic sold in any form.

AN INSINUATION.

Mr. Burnett objected to the course of examination pursued by Mr. Payne. He said that the ground had all been gone over. The Court thought the questions were irrelevant. Mr Payne said the Court was unfair in excluding such testimony, and intimated that the Recorder was influenced by a personal dislike to himself. His Honor denied entertaining such a feeling, and threatened to commit the counsellor. After a brief argument the testimony was admitted, and the examination was resumed.

What muriatic seld I used I did not test. Bought if

what muriatic acid I used I did not test. Bought it for pure. This acid is called a reagent. It must be tested to prove its purity

Capt. Wood of the Long Island city police testified: Capt. Wood of the Long Island city police testified:

I heard Aimqvist say that the scraping noise referrect owas caused by his sharpening a pencil on the mantel. I heard him say that anything put in his wife's most; would waken her almost instantly, or words to that effect. I went to Aimqvist's house; saw a white powder on the mantel. The marks looked as though a pencil might have been sharpened there. Don't know that, have expressed an opinion what ought to be done with Mr. Aimqvist. May have done so. I said I thought the Judge did right in not discharging him the day you (Mr. Payne) made the motion. In thinking over it I believe I have expressed an opinion about the prisoner's guit At first I thought he was innocent, but now i do not. I told Almysis I thought the Court would hold him advised him to get a good lawyer.

sill her, without more tangible reasons for suspecting him. If not impelled by a hallucination, there was some other reason for the strong desire she had to GET RID OF HER HUSBAND.

What that motive was, how it originated, or by whom it was suggested, he had no means of knowing. Her testimony was of a character that could have no weight with a jury. There was not one point of proof that Almqvist had given her poison. The suspicion had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind of the mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind had an interest the suspicion had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind had taken possession of her mind, and rankled in her boom that the mind she finally accepted as a fact the face of an interest that they book created in a perverted imagination.

The only testingny offered to sustain the complainments charge was that of Mr, and Mrs. Meagher swore that they book charge of the substance ejected from Mrs. Almqvist stouach and save it to the doctor for analysis. While in their possesion it was in a jar, and the jar stood in a closet where it was accessible to every one in the house. There were opportunities for any person so disposed to put poison into the jar. Dr. Dennier analyzed the substance but he had no personal knowledge of where it came from, or if it had been tampered with. He made fourteen tests, twelve of which revealed arsenic.

Mr. Payne criticized the doctor's conduct very severely. He said he had been called in to see Mrs. Almqvist professionally after being told that she had been poisoned, and, according to his admissions, he pronounced the case one of arsenical polsoning without making any of the symptoms incidental to such cases.

He came here, continued the speaker, and testified that he found an ounce o

THE ONLY SYMPTOM OF POISONING.

My theory of this case is founded upon the testimony of Dr. Watts. The doctor has been Mrs. Alinqvist sphysician. He knows her constitution, her peculiar aliments, and her mental condition. He says her mind is morbid and diseased, and with the authority of an expert, who knows of what he speaks, positively asserted that Mrs. Alinqvist never had the slightest symptom of poison by arsenic in her system. The irritation of her mouth and throat, he said, proceeded from the disordered condition of her stomach, and this was the only symptom of poison in her that he had ever discovered. He felt condition had not been administered to her, and he ate of the candies she believed contained poison to reassure her. He was convinced that his patient had no cause for suspicion. She was laboring under a halincination, and no effort has been made to contradict or rebut his testimony upon that point. I claim that the testimony of Dr. Watts is alone sufficient to procure Mr. Alimqvist's discharge; but I have no expectation that you will discharge him. I am prepared to believe that no amount of restitute the produce that the presence will be committed. There have been more attempts made to poison your Honor's mind in this case that there have been attempts to administer poison to Mrs. Alimqvist's criminality, that he had no movie to poison his wife, and that he is entitled to the benefit of the doubt. I cannot conceive upon what grounds you can hold him, and I therefore move for his discharge.

ALMQVIST REMANDED TO JAIL.

Mr. Burnett replied to Mr. Pavne. He begran

ALMQVIST REMANDED TO JAIL.

Mr. Burnett replied to Mr. Payne. He began by deprecating the aspersions upon the Court, opposing counsel and Mrs. Almqvist's friends by the speaker, and said that he had not, as was intimated, been induenced in his actions by any promise of political emolument or other consideration.

He then referred to the testimony, and with commendable clearness and force presented the strongest points it contained. He said that he relied upon the sworn statements of Mrs. Almqvist and Dr. Deanler, and that they afforded sufficient proof of the prisoner's guilt to warrant his Honor in committing him.

After reviewing portions of the testimony, the Recorder announced that he thought there were reasonable grounds of suspicion against the prisoner and that he felt it his duty to send the case before a court for trial by jury.

The question of bail then arose, and Mr. Burnett promised to accept it if the bondsmen would appear before him in the District Attorney's office this morning. The amount of bail will, it is understood, be fixed at \$1,500.

THE FIFTH AVENUE FIRE.

Beginning of the Coroner's Investigation A Jury of an Inquiring Turn of Mind-What Superintendent McGregor Says.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Schirmer, assisted by Deputy Coroner Dr. Cushman, began an investigation of the causes which led to the death of the eleven women who were found dead in the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the night of the fire in that place. The following

night of the fire in that place. The following jurors were called;
William Johnson, of Washington Heights; Edward R. Jones, 2! West Twenty-third street; George N. Sanders, 3.1 East Seventeenth street; William Glisson, 288 West Twenty-seventh street; Edward C. Johnson, 12 West Torty-sixth street; D. D. Vall, 288 Fifth svenne; Gen. F. B. Spinoja, 12 West Twenty-seventh street; B. W. Gibbs, NS West Thirty-third street; George Greene, 815 West Forty-eighth street; H. H. Morton, 39 East Thirty-rinth street; Anon C. Allen, 151 West Forty-fifth street; S. P. Nichols, 417 West Twenty-first street; Norman Andrews, 444 West Iwenty-sixth street; and H. C. Gardiner, St. Denis Hotel. Apart from the witnesses summoned there

Some of the scenes during the examination of the witnesses were ludicrous, and many of the questions asked by the jurors were so entirely

was scarcely any one in the court room, and

little or no interest was manifested in the ex-

the witnesses were ludicrous, and many of the questions asked by the jurors were so entirely irrelevant as to provoke laughter. Each juryman seemed to be trying the case individually, and constituted himself judge and jury. The witnesses were frequently interrupted by the jurymen, and Coroner Schirmer finally insisted that the witnesses be allowed to tell their story in their own way.

Mary Grove, who occupied the room in which the fire is said to have originated, was so perplexed by the jurymen that she became confused, and was unable to give intelligible testimony. There was a continual wrangle among the jurymen, and if one of them asked a question another would take issue with him, a long wordy debate among the jurymen would follow, and finally one of them would call for a ruling by the Coroner. While Fire Marshal Mc-Spedon was on the stand he said that in his opinion the girls were asleep and were suffocated before the fire reached them. H. B. Gardiner, one of the jurors, asked the winess how long it would take to suffocate a person with smoke?

Coroner Schirmer stopped the juror, and told him that he would not allow any such foolish question as to "how long it would take to smoke a man out."

When Superintendent McGregor was trying to

might have been averted, and was mustrating his testimony by referring to other instances it which persons had lost their lives by fire and smoke, he was interrupted by Gardiner saving "We don't care what took place in other houses tell us what happened in the hotal." Again while Mr. McGregor was giving the most important part of his testimony, Gardiner was running about the court room huntings chew of tobacco and paid no attention to the evidence.

and paid no attention to the evidence.

TESTIMONY OF THE ENGINEER.

Forty-five witnesses had been summoned, and the first called was William Bouton, engineer of the hotel. He testified:
There are wire gratings outside the windows of the servants' rooms. They are for protection, and are nailed on, but can be knocked off. About 50 girls slept there, more or less. He saw firemen in the hotel when he left the engine room. There are three rising mains from the engine room to the roof of the hotel. The hose used is 2½-inch connections.

To Juror—The wire was placed in the windows to prevent the girls ecting on the roof. The girls complained of them. The screens were on three years ago, when he first went to the hotel. Don't know who ordered them to be put on. Has taken them off several times; used a cold chisel to start them; was on the outside. The carpenter has charge of the acreens. They could not be easily pushed off from the outside. A girl could do it, but not easily; one of them told me she did push it off. Was too beary to try to rescue the limites. I was on the roof about half past it. Some of the screens were off when I got there. The screens could have been hung on hinges and botted, and then they could have been so affe.

In the opinion of this witness the fire original could be sent to affer. nave been so safe.

In the opinion of this witness the fire originated in the room of Mary Grove, No. 506, between the second and third floors.

TESTIMONY OF GUESTS.

E. D. Burr, a guest at the hotel, testified that he entered the hotel on the night of the fire at three minutes before II o'clock. About ten minutes after he was told by another guest that the house was on fire, and on inquiry at the office was told that the fire was in the laundry. On going up to his room on the third floor he discovered that the fire was burning near him. When he went down again he found the servants at work with the hose. The engines did not arrive until about twenty minutes after he heard of the fire. He was not aware of any efforts of persons employed in the house to warn the inmates of danger. This witness spoke in high terms of the conduct of the firemen, the police, the servants of the house, and of the insurance patrol. TESTIMONY OF GUESTS.

night terms of the house, and of the insurance patrol.

Lyman B. Jewell, a guest at the hotel, testified that he heard the cry of fire at about ten minutes past II, while in his room on the third floor. He ran out and helped with the hose. The fire was raging in the servants' stairway, and he believed the landings both above and below were on fire. He must have heard the first alarm, and thought it was only about ten or fifteen minutes afterward before the engines arrived. He examined the rooms in the servants' attic, after the fire, and thought that in case of a fire he would rather take his chance in one of those rooms than in the guests' department. It occurred to him that if the fire had occurred in the main hall, he would have had no way of escape except out of the window.

Deputs Coroner Cushman testified in regard to his post-morton examination of the girls who perished.

CAPTAIN HENRY BURDEN

of the Thirtieth street police station, testified to finding the bodies in the attic:

There were eight in one room, and two in another. One (Mary Facan) was badly burned, and lay on the parlor floor. She was alive, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and dod there. The telegram of the fire was received at the police station at twenty minutes past it o'clock.

To Juror-It was telegraphed to the fire department at the same time. It was about half past 1 or 2 o'clock when I was told about the dead bodies, about two hours after I arrived.

[Witness described the labyrinth by which be reached the attics, and said he was lost such that part of the house until the fire had been put out. The partition between the girls' and men's sleeping apartments had been knocked down when I got there. Don't know who did it. There was no danger of fire when the bodies were removed. Nothing was done by the proprietors, so far as I know, for the purpose of rescuing the girls.

it. There was no dinger of fire when the bodies were removed. Nothing was done by the proprietors, so far as I know, for the purpose of rescuing the girls.

TESTIMONY OF THE FIRE MARSHAL.

Fire Marshal Thomas McSpedon testified that he had made a thorough investigation of the cause of the fire, and there was no evidence to show that it was either set on fire or was caused by gross negligence. The means of ingress to the servants rooms were rather cramped, but of egress there were many by the windows, which were about three feet from the floor. The inmates had all escaped from the other rooms; the screens were pulled down. There was a means of escape through the passage way and the hall, but this was cut off by the fire.

To Juror—I am certain that before the fire was dicovered at all this part was filled with smoke, and the girls were suffocated before the fire reached them. They were, no doubt, all saleep. I did not try to remove the screws, but they could have been removed by a vigorous person. The oaly reason I can give why they didn't escape is that they were suffocated. No such elevator should be silowed in any house unless it ran to the roof. Then the simoke would all have escaped, and there probably would have been no fire. It certainly increased the danger of the rooms in the attic. The stairway was very narrow. It would only allow of two to pass abreast of each other. It was safe for the purpose for which it was used. the hotel people had been apprised of the fire twelve or fifteen minutes before the general alarm, which was at litis. The fire was reging toward the roof before the firemen arrived.

Capt, Burden, being recalled, said:

I entered the room where the bodies were found, by the window from the roof. Two were lying with their feet toward the window. The bodies were all on the floor, and on one a mattress had been pulled over, evidently to keep of the smoke or fire. I don't think any one escaped from that room.

Mary Grove, who occupied the room in which the fire is said to have originated, te

TESTIMONY OF SUPERINTENDENT M'GREGOR.

C. F. Hardy, a guest, saw four girls escape from room 513. Superintendent McGregor said:

I inspected the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 3d of Junuary, 1871. The hotel was finished in the fall of 1800. It served a notice on the proprietors requiring them to provide means of escape in case of fire. They entered cheerfully into my views and expressed themselves as ready to do anything required by law. I examined the attle where the girls were burned and consider that it was well provided with means of escape. I think the girls were emfocated.

Question by a Juror—Do you not think that at the time the girls were awakened to realize their situation that all means of escape were cut of?

Answer—I do not think that they ever awoke. They were suffocated. I do not think that any hotel is safe without fire alarms. I recommended the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel to place fire alarms to alarm the immates in the upper part of the house.

The Coroner then adjourned the further investigation until Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Darling, one of the proprietors, having set apart a room for that DURGOUS.

the proprietors, having set apart a room for that purpose.

The Statue of Horace Greeley Gen. Cochrane Wants The Sun to Shine on It.
To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: I am sorry to see by your paper of to-day that those who have contributed to the fund (I think now nearly \$15,000) in the hands c? Isaac W. England, Treasurer, for the erection of a bronze statue to Horace Greeley in Printing House square, are notified that the project has been abandoned. As one of the subscribers to the fund, I trust that this determination will be the fund, I trust that this determination will be reconsidered and reversed. The subject of the contemplated statue was preëminently worthy of it. The place designated for it—Printing House square—is peculiarly appropriate, as the centre of that influence whose central spring Horace Greeley was. Its proposed erection during his life is a characteristic impossible now to any other project—a characteristic so cherished by me that I am unwilling to exchange the solace of having contributed to a monument to Horace Greeley when living even for the gratification of contributing to one to him after his death. Respectfully yours.

NEW YORK. Dec. 16, 1872.

WATER LOT MORTGAGES

MYTHICAL PROPERTY FOR MONEY

LENDERS IN NEW JERSEY. Riparian Lands from the British Crown

The Worthless Paper Held by Scores Victims A Glittering Speculation. THE SUN of Thursday contained a brief allusion to the case of Marcile, who had been arrested for attempting to negotiate one of the Price mortgages. The facts, as given to the SUN reporter by the persons whom it was attempted

Mrs. Francine Bauderet is a wealthy French lady, residing at 176 Meadow street, Hoboken. She is worth about \$70,000, mostly in cash and convertible securities. She has a son named Cæsar, and two daughters. Cæsar is a young man of but little experience in the ways of the world. In the latter part of June, this year, Eugene Marcile obtained an introduction through some wealthy and respectable relative to the Bauderet family. He had not enjoyed their acquaintance for more than a week before the bebegan to suggest that Cesar ought to go into business. Eugene had had some experience in the watch and jewelry traffic, as evidenced by the following card:

EUGENE MARCILE, (Late with Saltyman & Co.), Importer of Fine Watches, and Dealer in Gold Chairs. Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Bond street, New York. P. O. Box, 2,174.

MARCILE'S GENEROSITY.

MARCILE'S GENEROSITY.

Marcile generously offered to go into partnership with Cæsar, and teach the latter how to make money. Cæsar was to put in \$4.000, and Marcile \$4.000. Mme. Bauderet thought the opportunity a good one. The terms of partnership having been arranged, a difficulty suddenly arose. Mr. Marcile had all his money invested in real estate, and if Mme. Bauderet would lend him \$4.000 to begin business with, he would deposit with her a mortgage on twenty valuable lots. Mme. Bauderet took the mortgage, and advanced the \$4.000. With a part of this sum the stock and fixtures of Mr. Meyer, \$60 Eighth avenue, were purchased.

Cæsar Bauderet had \$5,000 coming to him in Switzerland, and it was agreed that Cæsar should go to Europe, purchase stock with his money there, and forward it to the store in Eighth avenue. Meantime Cæsar put \$2,000 into the business. Before many weeks had elapsed Cæsar noticed that the money and stock were going, though neither money nor stock was coming to him. Marcile was pressing Cæsar to go to Switzerland, and the store was fast being emptied without the wherewithal for a renewal of the stock finding its way to the common cashbox. Cæsar spoke of the circumstances to his mother. She repeated the facts to Mr. John Mclinnes, a liquor dealer of First street, Hoboken, who had frequently advised Mme. Bauderet in business matters. He examined the mortgage. It reads as follows:

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

All those certain twenty lots of land, situate on Bay avenue and Varick street, in Jersey City, State of New Jersey, and being part of the property conveyed by Win. H. Northrup and Henry B. Bunster, of the party of the first part, and recorded in Lib. 212, pages 586 to 889, in Hudson cooning, N. J., said lots known as 1 to 10 and 41 to 50, both inclusive, in Block No. 6, on a certain map entitled a map of 1,000 lots and wharf lots, basin and park, the property of George Price (formerly belonging to Samuel B. Townsend, Esq.), stunted between Jenkins street and Varick street, Jersey City, N. J., made by W. A. Collins, May 10, 1871.

Five-dollar stamp, one-dollar stamp, and fifty-cent stamp. A SPECIMEN BRICK.

After inquiring at the County Clerk's office Mr. Melnnes became convinced that the mortgage was fraudulent.

Information reached Mme. Bauderet from another quarter. Paul Nicond, also in the watch business, owed Mme. Bauderet money, and she sent a message to him demanding a settlement. MR. NICOND'S ANXIETY.

sent a message to him demanding a settlement.

MR. NICOND'S ANXIETY.

Nicond went to see her about the debt, and said that he would tell something about the Marcile mortgage. On being questloned by Mc-Innes, Nicond said that Mr. A. A. Degrauw, Eugene Marcile, and himself had agreed to put these Price mortgages on the market, that Degrauw himself was the George Price, and that while Degrauw and Marcile had made money by the transaction, he (Nicond) had not made a cent. He felt hurt at this, and had resolved to expose the other two.

McInnes succeeded, with the assistance of Chief Irving of New York, and Capt. Donovan, in getting Marcile into the Hoboken cells. McInnes threatened Marcile that unless Mme. Bauderet got back her \$4,000, there would soon be another convict in Trenton. Marcile's wealthy relatives paid the \$4,000 to Mme. Bauderet, who is the only one of all the victims who recovered the money invested in Price mortgages.

Mme. Bauderet was advised by her attorney not to make a formal assignment of the spurious mortgage back to Marcile, but to return it as a

mme. Bauderet was advised by her altorney not to make a formal assignment of the spurious mortgage back to Marcile, but to return it as a piece of common paper. Marcile refused to accept anything but a formal assignment, and has threatened Mme. Bauderet with criminal prosecution unless she returns the mortgage in legal form.

A WIDE-AWAKE AGENT.

A WIDE-AWAKE AGENT.

An attempt had previously been made by Marcile to assign the same mortgage to the Societé de Crédit Suisse as security for \$3.000. The agent of the society discovered the doubtful character of the investment, and stopped the payment of the money. The mortgage has travelled as follows since it left the possession of the mythical George Price: Price to Eugene Marcile, Feb. 20, 1872; Eugene Marcile to J. Berchmann (Swiss Society), April 10, 1872; J. Berchmann to Francine Bauderet, July 31, 1872.

July 31, 1872.

As the title to the property mortgaged was certified by Mr. John D. Monell, a Sun reporter called on that gentleman, yesterday, in his law office in Cedar street. Mr. Monell said: I first became acquainted with George Price in 1850, when he entered into a contract to build a railroad, which was projected, to Canarsie. He has had papers before me at various times. I believe he lived in Brooklyn, and that he is now in North Carolina. I supposed him to be a man of wealth.

wealth.

Reporter—Do you know Mr. A. A. Degrauw?
Mr. Monell—I know Col. Degrauw very well.
He is a gentleman of means, probably worth
\$300,000, and resides in Jamaica, L. I.
Q.—Then he is not George Price?
A.—No. They are entirely different persons. I
have seen them both, and know they are entirely
different persons.
Q.—How do you explain the fact of your having
certified to the title to this property?

WHAT MR. MONELL THINKS OF THE TITLE.

what Mr. Monell thinks of the title.

A.—I am not the only lawyer who has certified to the validity of this title. I believe it to be good, and I have urged persons holding the mortgages and titles to allow me to bring an action in the United States Court for the possession of this property. It is simply a question between the riparian owners and the State of New Jersey. The original grant of the property was made by the English Crown to the Duke of York, before Jersey was a State. The Duke conveyed it to a Sir George somebody. The VanVorst family held this property for about two hundred years, and they conveyed to to Surveyed it to Samuel P. Townsend, the sarsaparilla man. Townsend borrowed money on it, and no question was raised. When some of this real estate was conveyed to Mr. Larkin, a lawyer named Cole examined the title and passed it. Mr. Larkin afterward became a client of mine, and I assured him that the title was good.

Q.—Does not the State own all the land under

client of mine, and I assured him that the title was good.

Q.—Does not the State own all the land under tide-water?

A.—The original grant by the British Crown was to the channel of the river. The title to all lands belonging to the British Crown vested in the State on independence being declared, but the title to these lands would not, because they had been conveyed to private individuals.

Q.—What is the value of these lands?

The VALUE OF THE LANDS.

the title to these lands would not, because they had been conveyed to private individuals.

Q.—What is the value of these lands?

THE VALUE OF THE LANDS.

A.—They must be worth several million dollars. Nothing was said about title before they became valuable.

Q.—How did the title to a thousand lots come to vest in George Price?

A.—The lands came into possession of a lawyer named William W. Northrup, whose estate was sold out at auction. Price bought these lots from the man who purchased them at the auction. I supposed that Price was not the real owner, but that his name was put forward by another man. Most of these mortgages were executed in blank, and when I took the acknowledgment. I did not read the paper. Some of the lots mortgaged may be outside of the line to which I claim the title of the riparian owners extends.

Mr. Monell explained that he had no further connection with the transfer of Commodore Behling's yacht than the drawing up a bill of sale, for which service he had received \$3.50. An attempt had been made, he said, to induce the Grand Jury to find an indictment against himself, Col. Degrauw, and Smith for conspiracy, but the attempt had failed.

Mr. Monell added that Charles T. Cromwell, a lawyer, who owned some of these lots, was in possession of the original title to the lands granted by the British Crown.

Mr. Monell seemed to be sanguine of ultimate success in proving that the title to millions of dollars' worth of land under water vested in the riparian owners. Meantime nearly a score of people are going around with water mortgages in their pockets, and entertaining a deep-scated belief that they have been swindled.

Joseph D. Higgins and John H. Thomas were yesterday taken in custody by Sheriff Brennan on an order of arrest in a suit against them by John D. Monell, for the alleged slanderous charge that he was engaged in the negotiations above mentioned. They were committed in default of \$5,000.

Easy terms for furniture, carpets, and bedding, at B. M. Covperthyait & Co.'s, 128 Chatham s

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Easy terms for furniture, carpets, and bedding, at B. M. Cowperthwait & Co.'s, 125 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices. Bargains for cash, or payments received weekly or monthly. Parlor and chamber suites in great variety.—Adv.

Por weather strips for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Torrey's, 166 Fulton street, near Broadway.

"Bold Kelly," the Irish Privateer. A thriffling story in the Cetic Weekly. Just out. Supplied by all newsdealers.—Adv.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18-P. M .- Business at

the Stock Exchange opened with a considerable degree of excitement and activity in Pacific Mail, because the only remaining China steamer on the Pacific coast had arrived in a disabled condition at San Francisco, as had already been alluded to in this morning's columns. The open-ing figure was 76, but the pressure of sales soon caused a sharp decline, and the price ;fell off to 74% at the morning board. From this point there was an equally sharp rally to 77, and then a decline to 76% at the second call, after which a rapid advance during the remainder of the day to 81 was chronicled and closing firm at this lat-ter price. Throughout the day this stock was kept in a condition of feverish excitement by various rumors, and the sudden courage alternately imparted to the opposing elements of speculation kept the fluctuations dancing about like a shuttlecock. At noon to-day the regular monthly meeting of the directors convened, but after the board had disposed of various business matters, an adjournment took place with-

monthly meeting of the directors convened, but after the board had disposed of various business matters, an adjournment took place without any action having been pressed on the subject of issuing mortgage bonds. This stock will doubtless for some time continue to form the chief feature of speculation, and as the bull and bear interests are both quite important, quick and wide fluctuations may be comidently anticipated. We can only say to the vast number of small and great speculators in this stock both in Wall street and among the outside public, in the language of the peripatetic showman, "You pays your money, and you takes your choice."

Whenever any really mysterious movement is faintly developed in active speculative stocks, the street habitues, for the lack of a better reason, imagine they see the finger of the veteran speculator in the dim distance controlling the movements, so to-day, when Pacific Mail quickly advanced to Sl. gossip accorded to Mr. Drew the management, and among other reports it was said that he had been for some days purchasing the short contracts which had been so freely put out. Western Union Telegraph was also quite active, and at times overshadowed the interest centered in Pacific Mail. This was secially the case during the early hours of the afternoon. The opening price was 79%, with a slight reaction of % \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent., after which there was a steady advance to 80%, with a decline, however, of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ et cent. at the close. Eric also commanded considerable notice, because exceptionally weak, in sympathy with lower London quotations, the price in the latter market having been depressed because the English stockholders were apprized that no dividend on the preferred stock would be declared. The remainder of the list presented no special features, though Ohios were firm, but the projected movement in this stock was postponed because of the continued stringency in the money market. Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore, and Northwestern, as well as Hannibal and St. Jos

The offerings of bonds to the Treasury to-day amounted to only \$313,730, at prices ranging from 111.74 to 111.12. The Treasury did not therefore make any purchase. A small business was transacted in Southern State bonds, the dealings having been confined to Tennessees and Missouris, the former selling at \$94,80%, and the latter at 91% for the 6 % cents, and at 92 for both the Hamibai and St. Joseph issues and six & cent. asylum bonds. At the afternoon Board North Carolina sixes, issued to N. C. Railroad, sold in sinal amounts at 55. South Carolinas, new, January and July, closed at 235 to 24, and do, new, at 26 to 26; for the April and October. Virginia consols closed at 335 to 56. City bank shares sold at 111 for Republic, and 107 for North Americas. Baitroad bonds were moderately active. Central Pacifics sold at 102, at 1024; Union Pacific list, Siyas 95; Iand grants, 75%; Incomes, Siesil 14; Cleveland and Toledo sinking fund. 1024; Chake Shore consolidated, registered, 39%; Chicago and Rock Island and Pacific 16, 104; Plitsburch, Fort Wayne and Chicago ists, 104; Chio and Mississippi 26s, Si4; Milwaukee and St. Paul 1sts, Si; Detroit, M. and Toledo ists, 864; Col., C. and Indiana Central lists, Si5; do 3ds, 73; Michigan Southern 24s, 574; Boston, Hartford and Erle 1sts, Si do., guaranteed, 584; Morris and Essex ists, 105, Toledo and Wabash 2ds, 92. The highest, I week and closing prices of stocks were as follows:

My C. & Hudson Con.

Since Jan. 1. \$190,751,622 \$253,305,147 \$131,292,588

Business at the Exchange Salesroom opened on Monday with little interest and indifferent attend-ence. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, per order of Supreme ance. E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, per order of Supreme Court, to perfect title (A. T. Ackert, referee), the premises 151 East Forty-ninth street, consisting of a 3-story brick house and lot, 18.6x100.5 feet, for \$15.700. William Kennelly also sold, per order L. W. Weatherel and J. Brand. executors, an undivided one-fourth interest in the 5-story brick factory 46 Marion street, for \$10.000. On Tuesday Jas. M. Miller, per order Supreme Court (B. C. Fair, referee), sold two lots southeast corner of 109th atreet and Madison avenue, for \$15.950; and Wm. T. Balicy (M. Hoffman, Jr., referee) sold the 2-story frame house and lot, 2525 feet, 18 Movree street, for \$5.250. This, with a few unimportant private sales, comprises the business of the week.

Real estate circles appear to be more interested just now in planning and conjecturing for the future than in actual present transactions. The quick transit enterprises grew in interest daily and prices will not be settled until the public mind is satisfied that some one more of the methods proposed assume an aspect of probability.

On Court, R. C. Beamish, referee, lot 25.6x102, southed of Eighty sixth street, east of Madison avenue, for 18.6x00; the flower of 120 street, and of Fiftieth street, for \$25.00; leso, per direction, D. D. of Fiftieth street, for \$25.00; leso, per direction of 120 street, referree, a three-story unfinished house and low 20.50, east side of Madison avenue, north of 120 street, for \$25.00; leso, per direction of 120 street, for \$25.00; son avenue, north of 120 street, for \$25.00; son avenue, north of 120 street, for \$25.00; leso, per direction to 120 street, for \$25.00; son avenue, north of 120 st Court, to perfect title (A. T. Ackert, referee), the pre-

abort clear for January at 7c. Cut meats active for shoulders, which sold to the extent of 2.46 brs. at 4 Nc. on the spot, and 4 Nc. for January; also 65 brs. et 73c. for heavy plesied belles, and 9c. for short cut hams. Lard was easier; sales 2.70 fcs., including choice new on the spot at 7sc., oh at 5c., cold for a 5c., cold at 5c., cold a

Live Stock Market. their stock to the few buyers who wand partly sold at places.

Eleven cars of sheep were received, and partly sold at 548c. P b., the latter figure for premium stock. Common and medium sheep are extremely dull, and all grades lose money for owners.

Seventy-six cars of hogs arrived. The market was weaker, and eighteen cars of light and heavy corn-fed were sold alive at 4 4.644c. P b. City dressed ranged from 5 to 64c., and Western dressed from 5 to 5 to 5.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 7 20 Sun sets..... 4 35 Moon rises... 8 59

Sun rises..... 7 20 Sun sets..... 4 35 Moon rises.. 8 59 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook..10 34 Gov. Islang..11 28 Hell Gate....12 45 Arrived-WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18. A rrived—Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, mdse, and pass.

Steamship Huntsville, Savannah, mdse, and pass.

Steamship City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, mdse, and pass.

Steamship City of Mexico, Vera Cruz, mdse, and pass.

Ship Pearl of India, Calcutta, mdse.

Bark Midlothian, Demerara, sugar.

Bark Messover, Colombo, plumbago.

Bark Alpha, Hamburg, mdse.

Bark Alpha, Hamburg, mdse.

Bark Montezuma, Bermuda, in ballast.

Bark Montezuma, Bermuda, in ballast.

Brig Liberty, Trundad, molasses.

Brig Sophia, Port-de-Paix, log wood.

Brig Adelaide, Trindad, molasses.

Brig Harriet, Pernambuco, sugar.

Schr Commerce, Havana, oranges and pincapples.

Schr Hattle E. Smith, Mayeguez, F. R., oranges.

Schr Heraid, Cape Hayti, St. D., logwood.

Schr E. G., Glabil, Indianola, howile, tumber.

Schr Volunteer, Deer Isle, N. B., herrings.

Schr Grasmere, Naquabo, sugar and molasses.

Also the usual river and coast wise vesses:

Salled—Steamships Minnesota, Calabria, and Assyria.

SAILED—Steamships Minnesota, Calabria, and Assyria for Liverpool; The Queen, London; Gen. Sedgwich New Orleans.

Business Rotices.

The Domestic Sewing Machine has taken more premiums this fall than one other machine, and is specially recommended for FAMILY USE and MANUFACTURERS. It is simple in construction, noiseless, and easily run. AGENTS WANTED.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES will be furnished for trial with machine and an instructor (without charge) upon application at our warrooms (temporary), 96 CHAMBERS ST. AND 2 BOND ST., NEW YORK.

Sealskin Caps. Gauntlets, Collars. &c.—The skating season has opened bril iantly, and the demand for these elegant articles is consequently active. Make your purchases at KNOX'S, 212 Broadway, or under the Fifth Arenue Hotel, stores famous for the beauty and style of the Knox Hohday Hat and the display of all varieties of Fancy Furs.

Don't Brag About it, When you burn your skin with Liniments made of Cayenne pepper and turpentine, when you can buy WOLCOTTS Pain Paint everywhere for 21, half pints, the most cooling article in the world, and stops pain instantly. Tested free at 181 Chathain square, New York.

Merry Christmas!—Ladies, misses, gents, and boys boots, shoes, toilet slippers, India rubbers, and children's leggings for holiday presents, at MILLER & CO. S, 3 Union square.

The best place in New York to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, rich, fashionable, lewelry, and sterling sliver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S 97 Futton st. Diamonds a specialty.

Burke's Holiday Styles Dress Hats are the best. Popular prices. BURKE, Manufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton st

Furs.—Great bargains in fine furs. All goods guer-niteed as represented. Call before purchasing. BURKE, nanufacturer, 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton st.

No Cure, No Pay.-Dr. J. E. BRIGGS, the cele-brated healer, at New York Healing Institute, 1,149 Broadway, New York. "Uncle Sam's Cough Cure," twenty cents a bottle, will cure any kind of a Cough or Cold.

BOYLE.—On Wednesday, December 18, 1872, John Boyle, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 20 Clinton av., on Friday, December 20, at 9½ o'clock A. M., to the Church of the Sacred Heart, Vanderbilt av., Brooklyn, and thence to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatoush.

BEARMAN.—On Tuesday evening, December 17, 1872, Ophelia F Taylor, wife of Charles S. Bearman, and second daughter of the late Joseph S. Taylor.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at '1 o'clock, from her late residence, Duboice st., Union Hill, N. J. The horse cars leave Hoooken ferry every afteen minutes.

Hill, N. J. The horse cars leave Hoboken ferry every fifteen minutes.

CRONIKEN.—Francis Croniken, aged 25 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1.14 2d aw., on Friday, December 20.

DE LE HUNT.—On December 17, after a brief illness, John L. De Le Hunt, in the S84 year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., between 6th and 7th aws., on Thursday next, December 19, at 1 P. M.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

LEVY.—On Wednesday, December 18, Mark Levy, in the 57th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attended to the state of the family are invited to attended to the family are invited to attended to 1 his after residence, 279 Broome McSORIEV.—On Threaday, December 17, at his residence, 242 High st., Brooklyn, Peter H. McSorley, youngest son of Mary McSorley, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of class 1870, of Manhattan College, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, December 20, at 94 o'clock, from St. James's Church, Jay St., near Concord.

PURSE.—In Savannah, Ga., December 15, Thomas

20. at 9% o'clock, from St. James's Church, Jay st., near Concord.
PURSE.—In Savannah, Ga., December 18, Thomas Purse, a prominent citizen, and ex-Mayor of the city, aged 79 years.
ROBINSON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, December 18, 1872. Thomas Robinson, aged 68 years, 9 months, and 7 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, Becember 20, from his late residence, 23t Washington st., Hoboken, N. J., at 9% o'clock, and from thence to St. Mary's Church, at 10 o'clock, where high mass will be offered.
WillTE.—On Tuesday, December 17, Margaret, wife of Robert white, aged 39 years.
Funeral will take place from the residence of her father, 215 9th av., on Thursday, December 19, at 1 o'clock,

STURTEVANT HOUSE, 28th and 29th sta., Broadway.

LIBBY..... ...Broadway, cor. 14th st.. 1 50 ...Cor. Beekman and Nassau sts. MAISON DORKE PARK. ST. CHARLES..... ..648 Broadway...... 1 00 SWEENY'S.....

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THE BEST PAPER in Every Respect .- The Weekly

ON MARRIAGE.—Happy Relief for Young Men Remarkable Reports sont free. Address HOWARD AS SOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Grand extraordinary drawing; whole tickets, \$60, J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., Post Office box 4.665, New York.

Tickets. Es. Orders filed; information furnished.
Prizes cashed.

Tickets. Es. Orders filed; information furnished.
Prizes cashed.